

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 33. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1812.

[Vol. 26.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH.
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

NOTICE.

TO THOSE whom it may concern, that on Friday the fourth day of September next, I shall attend certain commissions of Jefferson County, to establish the beginning of an entry for sixteen thousand acres of land, made in the Surveyor's books of the said county, on the 19th day of December, 1782: beginning on Cedar creek, a branch of Floyd's fork, three hundred poles below Fromen's, where the same crosses the said creek, in order to take deposition &c. to establish the said beginning; and to do such other things as the law directs.

W. FLEMMING.

N. B. The said beginning is on Cedar creek, where the public road leading from Lewis's old town, to Mann's Lick, crosses the said creek.

Lexington, July 27th, 1812. 32-3t.

FOR SALE.

A WAGON and four horses with the gear. The horses are well broke to the wagon or plough: I will take a small part in cash, and the balance in Beef cattle on foot; and corn payable this fall. I will sell the above property at valuation: for further information, inquire of the printer.

July 18, 1812. 30-1t

FRESH GOODS.

Samuel & George Trotter
Have just received and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they wish to dispose of chiefly by wholesale. Terms of payment—cash, or approved negotiable paper at short sight.

31-tf Lexington, 24th July, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames Clocks do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackrels

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32 W. MENTELLE

BUCKLARY.

WHEREAS my house on High Street was broke open on Friday night last, between the hours of 10 o'clock and day-break, and the under articles taken therefrom.

A pair Russia sheeting Pantaloons dyed copperas color, new.

A Gold Watch, out side case of Pinchback, capp'd and Jewelled—hung to a Silk Ribbon & a Key.

A blue home spun Cotton Coattee, button holes made with black silk.

A white home spun Waistcoat, raised rib.

A pair of red and white Worstad Suspender—very old.

A drab country cloth Great Coat, old—the sleeves have been new since the coat was made.

A white spotted Dimity Waistcoat, single breasted, cut round at the bottom.

Two pairs Nankeen Pantaloons, marked U 2 and U 5, wide flaps and buttons at the side.

A green silk Umbrella, and a penknife (the point broke) and some cut money.

In order to bring the party or parties to justice, I will pay the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person or persons who will discover the perpetrators, so that they may be convicted.

Witness my hand, this 1st day of Aug. 1812.

32 WILLIAM MACBEAN

Clark County, set.

TAKEN UP by Solomon Dumford living on the waters of red river, ONE BAY MARE 10 years old, 15 & a half hands high, with a spot of gray hair in her mane between her ears; no brand perceptible. Appraised to \$40 before me.

M. VIVION.

May 29, 1812. 30-3t.

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by William Organ, living on Hickman's creek, a little below Crickbaums saw mill, A BAY MARE, with a stain in her forehead, a small saddle spot on the off side near the weathers, the off fore foot split up the hoof; the hind legs appear to be stiff on the same side. About 9 years old, and about 14 1-2 hands high, branded but not plain, it looks like I. P. Appraised to \$12. May 26th, 1812. 32-3t.

(A copy.) Teste,

JOHN METCALF, J. P. J. C.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office in Washington City, until the 29th day of August next inclusive.

IN KENTUCKY.

28. From Washington by Flemingsburg, Upper Blue Licks, and Slave C. Iron Works to Mount Sterling once a week.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Mount Sterling on Friday by 6 p.m. Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Washington on Sunday by 12 a.m.

29. From Grayson to Butler c h once a week.

Leave Grayson every other Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Butler c h by 6 p.m. Leave Butler c h every other Saturday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Grasson by 6 p.m.

30. From Russellville to Isbellville once a week.

Leave Russellville every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Isbellville by 11 a.m. Leave Isbellville every Tuesday at 1 p.m. and arrive at Russellville by 7 p.m.

31. From Nicholasville by the mouth of Hickman and Bellis's Mill to Danville once a week. Leave Danville every Friday at 4 p.m. and arrive at Nicholasville on Saturday by noon. Leave Nicholasville every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Danville by 2 p.m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master-general may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail loose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desirous to state their prices by the year—

Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. When the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master-general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The contracts are to be in operation on the 1st day of November next, and continue until December 31, 1814.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-Master-General.

GENERAL-POST OFFICE,

Washington City, June 12, 1812. 32

WAR-DEPARTMENT July 14, 1812.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. S. States from the first day of June 1813 inclusive, to the first day of June 1814 within the states, territories and districts of a trip.

8. The contracts are to be in operation on the 1st day of November next, and continue until December 31, 1814.

W. EUSTIS.

The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the forgoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 16, 1812. 33-1aw8w.

are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Maryland, Delaware and the district of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts: and for the armories and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1814.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Osage and Bell Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposit of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

4. Persons making proposals are desirous to state their prices by the year—

Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. When the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master-general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

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W. EUSTIS.

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July 16, 1812. 33-1aw8w.

Marshall's Office, August 6, 1812.

IN Compliance with instructions from the Department of State, I have caused the law respecting Alien Enemies to be published in this day's paper. It is required that all British Subjects in the district of Kentucky, forthwith report themselves to the Marshal of said District. The report must be in writing, signed by the party, and nearly in the following form (varied as the case may be):

"I, A. B. a native of England, do hereby report myself to the Marshal of the district of Kentucky, and state, that I have resided in the United States of America about fifteen years, that I am about thirty years of age, that I have a wife and four children, (or any other family the party may have) that I am by trade a house carpenter, that at present I reside in Lexington and am now employed in the line of my profession, and that on the 10th day of June, 1812, I did make declaration in the Circuit Court of the district of Kentucky of my intention to become a Citizen of the United States. Given under my hand this day of 1812."

Should the party not have made application to Court preparatory to becoming a Citizen he will so state, or if it is his wish to become a Citizen he will also state it. In the town of Lexington, the report will be received by the Marshall in person. In the county of Franklin by John A. Mitchell Deputy Marshal, & in the county of Shelby by Plummer Thurston, D. M. Notice will be given of other appointments in due time.

ROBERT CROCKETT,
Marshall of the district of Kentucky.

AN ACT

Respecting Alien Enemies.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects to the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies. And the President of the United States shall be, and is hereby authorized in any event, as aforesaid, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States, towards the aliens who shall become liable, as aforesaid;

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New Jersey.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of N. Jersey.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of N. Jersey.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of N. Jersey.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of N. Jersey.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of N. Jersey.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.
Member of the House of Representatives.

No. I.

SIR—The history of your life is in the mouths of men, and is recorded in the annals of your country. Intimate is the relation you have borne to her, and interesting the part you have acted in her great political drama. Your fortune has been materially different from that of the impotent and insignificant many, who are fated to pass over the stage unobserved, unregarded and neglected. Few personages in this country have inspired a deeper interest, or attracted a more universal regard than yourself. Your political career, has been an object of unabated and unceasing solicitude to your countrymen. Influenced by a belief of your superior intellectual endowments, they auspiced its commencement with their most exalted hopes and expectations; inspired with an unbounded confidence in your integrity and patriotism, their praises and acclamations accompanied you for a season; but their confidence and admiration no longer pursue you, and you are likely soon to terminate it with their malice and detestation. Whence results this fatal reverse of fortune? From the malice of rivals, the perfidy of political friends, or the inconstancy of the people? Are you the innocent victim of a factious tribunitian power, or an honoured sacrifice to the jealous aristocracy? The deluded partiality of your friends, and the obsequious flattery of your parasites, have led them to attribute your downfall to these and various other causes equally vain and unreal, and your fate, not a little unaptly, has been compared with that of Cicero, the friend of his country's rights and the victim of lawless power; and that of Aristides, "to whom the unflattering voice of freedom, gave the noblest name of *Just*." But these are the visionary phantoms of deluded sensibility, and the guilty pretexts of deliberate misrepresentation. A candid and dispassionate enquirer, discovers the real and efficient causes in your character and conduct, and finds your condemnation, in the deliberate and unbiased decision of your country. This, sir, is an inquest which cannot be despised—this is a verdict which precludes an appeal.

The popularity which you once enjoyed, was founded in a basis not less honourable than solid. It was not the ephemeral applause of a giddy rabble, which flourishes to day, and resigns its short-lived existence on to-morrow—but the invaluable esteem of a free and enlightened people, attesting their gratitude for your past services, and evincing their reliance on your future exertions. The decided support which you gave to the able administration of Mr. Jefferson, and the resolute defence which you made against the sacrilegious invasions of desperate faction, and the more alarming encroachments of the lawless despots of Europe, placed you high in the esteem of the good and the wise, and made you the admired favorite of the people. The praises of the republican party, bore a generous and unflattering testimony to your merit, and the rancorous abuse of the more violent of your political opponents, and of the minions of Britain, gave increased splendour to, your fame—for the abuse of bad men is the highest praise. This was a proud elevation of glory. To what greater height could the most emulous soul aspire? What can be more honourable, or what can be more grateful to a virtuous mind, than the impartial praise of an enlightened people, and the esteem of the virtuous, *consentens lans bonorum, vox populi bene iudicantium*. This is the glorious meed, which has in all ages and nations, stimulated large-souled men to struggle in the cause of their country. It is this, which encouraging man "to scorn delights and live laborious days," has given birth to the arts and sciences, inspirited enquiry and winged philosophic research. It is this, which nerves the arm, and steels the heart of the patriot, and hurries him regardless of death, along the rough edge of battle; which makes dangers look small, converts mountains into mole hills, difficulties into incentives. It is indeed a noble prize, which cannot be pursued with too great ardour and assiduity—which cannot be preserved with too great watchfulness and attention. Rich is the man who possesses it, poor is he who has it not, but wretched, doubly wretched, is he who has lost it. In a moment of luckless desperation, when your judgment was low and your passions high, you "cast this pearl away as if it were a careless trifle." Miserable man! How sudden was your transition from virtue to vice, from the praises of your country to her curses, from her confidence to her distrust. You are a dreadful and warning example of human frailty and infirmity. No longer is your name mentioned with the voice of praise; no longer is it pronounced at our popular festivals. It stands erased from the records of glory, stigmatized with contempt, proverbial of treachery, emblematic of shame. Once honoured, but now despised; once formidable but now fallen—fallen almost beneath contempt; it graces the humble register of folly, and is only heard in scoffs and reproaches. You are now no longer the favorite of the people, the confident of the administration, nor the leader of Congress. Your popularity is forfeited, your confidence lost, your influence gone for ever. This is truly a lamentable reverse of fortune; and was not pity exclusively due to those who still have some remains of virtue, it would awaken the compassion even of those who despise you.

The inconstancy of the people, has ever been the subject of gloomy complaint and splendid declamation, with the open and insidious enemies of democratic governments. In their artful attacks on republican institutions, they have called forth every fancy-born horror of the mind, and every gloomy picture of a disordered imagination, to darken and overshadow the popular character. The people have been pourtrayed as a hydra-headed monster, incapable of a constant attachment even to the most exalted merit—subject every moment to the rude influence of the worst passions, which often impel them into the most conflicting extremes, to sublimate vice and depress virtue, to honour infamy and disgrace merit. These are arguments well worthy of the friends of despotism and the foes of human emancipation—arguments to which men in your situation are ever ready to resort, as a shield against the contempt of virtue and the indignation of mankind. Any man influenced by the least liberality of spirit, and supported by the least dignity of understanding, will at once perceive and acknowledge the falsity and absurdity of these suggestions. A people who have been in the least polished of the rust of barbarism, are susceptible of all the nicer feelings of attachment & generous confi-

dence—& when they discover a man worthy of their affections, they bestow them without any view to self-interest & continue them with virtuous and steady constancy. Cardinal de Retz, than whom no man ever saw more, or was better able to judge of the world, observes in his Memoirs, that "credit amongst the people, when it has been long nursed up and cultivated, never fails if once it has taken any root, to stifle every petty opposition and prejudice, and even serves to cover a multitude of petty sins." Such is the opinion of a great man and a great politician, and I am induced to believe, that you yourself have been an evidence of its correctness. It will be one of the objects of some succeeding numbers which I shall publish, to prove, that you have deserted the people and not the people you; and that whatever may be the indignation with which they now regard you, that it is the just reward of your apostacy from those principles, and abandonment of those sentiments, with which you commenced your political career.

DECUS.

THE STRANGER, No. IX.

The postscript to the eighth number of the Stranger, I, Gregory Grindstone, whose dulcet voice has long been drowned by the noise of war, promised the Fair of Kentucky to cause to be published a remonstrance against the influx of eastern wives, which I had lately received from the pen of the celebrated Miss Arabella Brash. How much soever I may be suspected by the illiberal Fair of tantalizing them with an agreeable promise which I never meant to fulfil, I can assure the world that it was my intention when I gave the notice, to have done what I proposed speedily; but the volunteering came on like an apoplexy and created more confusion in my cabinet than in any counting-house or mechanick's shop in all the town.

One morning about the first of May, Humphrey Sniggers was sitting with me in my room, writing a most spirited commentary on Arabella's remonstrance, when the drum was heard in the street, and a little captain cried out "Who will go to Tippecanoe or Canada?" "I will" said Humphrey, dashing aside his pen and overturning the table in his progress. He was in the street in a moment, and stood erect near the drum with his neat rattan erected, musket fashion. This eccentricity surprised me, but surprise was increased to astonishment and dismay, when casting my eye towards Jerry's domicil, I saw Obediah Squint and Solomon Squib coming post haste towards the drum. They ran up to the captain, and clasping him around the neck, told him they were candidates for glory. He told them to follow him and he would lead the way. Their phizies glowed with pleasure as they entered the ranks.

For a moment I was dumb. What! must my cabinet of worthies be slaughtered by savage Indians and slavish British before they have fought the good fight against domestic vice? Is no one left to aid thee Gregory? Gulliver Trip is dancing jigs with the Green river girls, and Jerry Broadbrim, since war news became so plenty, although his creed is not blood, is so much engrossed with politicks that he will do nothing for morality & what influence will I, a poor insulated stranger, have in this clannish country, unless I am powerfully supported by the talents of some of the residents.

I thought of volunteering myself and of letting the publication of these numbers rest. But after little reflection I concluded it might be as well to remain in Kentucky. In times of war where neglect of our liberties is punished with the loss of them, it becomes one portion of the community to stand up manfully against domestic usurpation while the rest chastise our external foes. Thousands come forth to serve the country in war. As much success as their cause merits attend them—my poor exertions shall be given to keep all in order at home, and secure those poor fellows who brave the fire of the summer and ice of the winter, the blessings their fathers secured, that when the foe has fallen low, they may return to their homes with delight and enjoy the fruit of their toil.

These were my determinations, but war news and the cockades and plumes of the volunteers so much engrossed the public attention, that I thought it the wisest way not to intrude myself on the public notice, lest a total neglect might be the price of my presumption. As the novelty of these things is wearing away, and I will shortly be powerfully aided by Gulliver Trip, Esquire, who will return in a few days from his tour of observation through the sougher parts of the state, I come forth to shew my honest self once more to the world, diversifying my own observations for the present with the long looked for remonstrance of the angelic Arabella.

Mr. Gregory Grindstone,

May it please your reverence;

The fashionable fair of Lexington, and sundry other places in Kentucky, blushing with deep contrition for their unpardonable opposition to you, have depoted the undersigned to make atonement for all their follies, by candidly acknowledging them and praying forgive-

ness. Thinking ourselves from our living in towns and enjoying an intercourse with all the eastern people, who come to the westward something extra to impose this belief on others, we abandoned the simple unaffected manners of the west, and began to copy the customs and fashions of Europe and the eastern states. How successful we were in our imitations, you have already recorded; but after all our toil and application, to our great mortification we gain no compensation for our labours.

The young men of the east, whose hearts we wished to gain by the innovation, come among us but to ridicule us, and all the great ones of our own country inflamed with our own spirit, import their wives from the eastward. This is the evil of which we complain—the evil we wish you to rectify. Our ideas of life forbid us to yoke with the commonality of the country. The young men of the east do not want us, our gentry whom we thought fit to marry us, marry to the eastward, and we are left to languish in celibacy and grow old and ugly in despair.

The frequency of our members of Congress, merchants, &c. marrying in the eastern states, brought these prospects before our eyes. The wretched state of our affairs almost distracted us. For a time we were irresolute, but a number of us who are leaving our teens a little behind, determined to recant and beg you to recommend us to the favour of the public, and to stop the evil.

One argument I beg leave to suggest to you. Tell the people how very unjust and derogatory to republicanism it is, that their representatives should prefer the products of another soil to those of their own. This will inflame the people—they will bring the great ones to their senses.

I will here subjoin two resolutions passed at our meeting, when we determined to address you.

Resolved, (*the old belles all consenting, the young ones disapproving*) That the members of this meeting dismiss as soon as may be, the fashion of the eastern states and Europe, and endeavour to render themselves conspicuous,

rather by their erudition and acquirements suited to domestic life, than by shewing their skins.

Resolved, that it be no longer esteemed infamous to notice young men of our own country in the common walks of life.

By the request of the meeting all these things are respectively submitted to your review.

By your humble servant,
Arabella Brash.

G. Grindstone, Esq.

This paper shall pass without comment from me, as I have in my former numbers dwelt sufficiently on the ladies. I will however give the fragment of the commentary of Humphrey Sniggers, which he was composing when he heard the drum. It may be the last production of my worthy colleague which may see light, for if he is called to war, the desperate state of his son will drive him to the thickest fight.

Review &c. by H. Sniggers.

Arabella Brash, who has broken a score of west country hearts and never conquered an eastern one, has been depoted by many of the fair of Kentucky whose situations are similar to hers, to recent atlantic and transatlantic nations. This puts me in mind of a circumstance witnessed by my friend Obadiah Squint during his visit at the Greenville springs last summer. In the evening, after the ladies were tired of dancing, and the beau too full of liquor to hold out longer, a tumbous of a fellow from Frankfort was shewn to a cot in the ball room to sleep in. He was in a rage, and threw the cot out of the window, swearing most vehemently that nothing more than a neat feather bed was worthy of holding his corpus. He went to the landlord and said he would leave the place unless he had a good bed. "Do as you please" said the landlord, "you have choice of the cot, floor and stable loft, or you may have your horse and travel." His rage redoubled, and he paced the gallery in a fury, but his bones at length becoming weary, he hired a servant to take the cot in the house again, and quietly laid down in it. Mr. Squint staid several days afterwards, and assures me that this little gentleman before his departure became quite enamoured of cots, and said princes were fools for not sleeping on them.

Thus Arabella and her myrmidons (their

slaves entitle them to the name) becoming tattered of celibacy, make a virtue of necessity, and invite the west country men to their arms. But be not too easily their dupes, sons of the west, the smile of eastern lads who have spied the monies of Europe, will make their resolves vanish into smoke and your claims to preference disregarded.

On vanity! vanity! garbage of life, when once the poisonous influence has seized upon the mind, though you at intervals of returning sense may listen to the voice of virtue, yet it is the exertion of humanity to restore thy reign.

Brother bachelors & younguns of the west! hard is the lot which the reign of fashion has assigned us—yet let us not give way to vice, let us still cling to the ark of the republic, and be entitled by our actions to form the vanguard of freedom. War threatens the land, and should our country draw on Kentucky's valor?"

Here the drum beat and to the captain's demand of who would go to Tippecanoe or Canada, Humphrey answered "I will," and rushed from my presence in the manner I have already related.

I have often insisted on his finishing his fragment, but all in vain. A kind of fatality has seized all our volunteers. Their whole thoughts are turned on war, and loudly they demand to be led against our foes. Holy, holy, patriotic ardour, long may it burn in the bosom of Americans! May the frivolities of luxuriant life never so attack the Columbian youth to his home that he will refuse to march in its defence. I mistook the character of Americans when I doubted the Greek and Roman, were not to be found among them. True, many are overpowered by luxury and sink even below the foppings of Europe, yet far, far above the force that the world can oppose to us is the patriotic strength of America.

A few deductions from what has transpired in America since my last number appeared, shall be the subject of my next number. For the future I shall attend more to subjects of importance than I have for some time past, and so far as my capacity and information will aid me, produce something that may edify as well as amuse my readers.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Great as Washington, Jefferson and Madison—revered as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—so will be the Governors of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, if, by their joint and separate efforts and perseverance, they make all for their country which it ought to receive out of the present war. While that lasts, there will be no high treason—no damning political sin, in a disposition to clear the ways, and improve the paths, which nature has laid out between Kentucky produce and its proper markets. Crimes of this kind will henceforth be passed over with impunity, if not with gratitude, even though a removal of those obstructions should thwart the views of British partisans—nay, though it should meet the spirit of rivalry and disapprobation of those seven states which voted instructions to John Jay for shutting up the Mississippi from Kentucky trade, for 25, or 30, or 50 years.

At length the period has come when the people of the western waters can go strong to their government, and strong to its war. And will they not eagerly seize on every fair opportunity to effect their future welfare and convenience?—Surely they will; and they all must know that such great opportunities are now offered them for the first time. They are now done with the Alleghany pack-horse trade for their exports and imports, and it is time to be done with the wagon trade, which is but a degree better. The Atlantic shoves its northern tides to bring down the European trade, by a short un-plundered passage through the American Mediterranean (the Hudson's bay) to the 50th degree of north latitude, and its southern tides will bear up the Asian, and southern trade above the 30th degree of same latitude; and every foot of the way between those latitudes has been occasionally navigated already, by the Mississippi, Illinois, Chicago, and Lakes Michigan and Superior—between which last and the Nelson or Moose Rivers, a canal will be needed, and some better connections between the Miami, Wabash and Illinois rivers with Lake Michigan,

to fit them for steam boats, and then the very middle of the north American continent will be the great thoroughfare—the un-plundered high way for trade between Europe and Asia. There the Oil, Fish, and Copper of the north, and the Hides, Fruits, and Spices of the south will meet, mix, and make ships, leather, and luxuries for half the habitable world. And will the inhabitants of these waters, forego those advantages? Will they agree to patch up a peace with their inveterate enemy, before this great highway is secured and forever established between their insidious foes, and the murdering savages? If not, they must attend to their business in their state, as well as their general government: though in this last they have a richer interest than their fellow-citizens elsewhere; because the representative form secures its patronage to the population, a majority of which already has, or soon will have its interests on the western waters: But the representatives, and above all, the executives for state governments should be selected from the most capable of those, who have heads accustomed to discern, and hearts long devoted to the good of their country: yet strange as it appears, there are some who seem to think otherwise.

Lycurgus, a respectable writer in the "American Statesman" of the 18th inst, says, the next governor of Kentucky "will have only to perform the same services as governor in time of war as in peace;" and then he goes on to enquire why this great noise about the Hero of King's Mountain, &c.—But why does he take this position, and make this enquiry? Is it to recommend some good man of moderate abilities who may do well enough for next governor, because he will have no arduous duties to perform—no uncommon advantages to improve for the good of his country? If these are the impressions he would make on his fellow-citizens, he might as well give up the whole matter. They will judge for themselves, they know that much of their future welfare depends on their making a proper election; and a just sense of that solemn duty will lead them to the polls, steady to that important purpose.

H. H.

July 25, 1812.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

The American Russia—great Canadian world will now be ours. Although appraised upon oath, and depicted by froth, to be a country not worth our acceptance as a precious gift, it will be deemed and taken an inestimable prize by the American people. There, after a short western passage, Europe will find a happy asylum for her trade, in the Hudson's Bay, while Asia will interchange with her from the Gulph of Mexico, by the American steam-boats, which will crowd the lakes and water courses from the sea in the north to those in the south. Already those waters are occasionally navigated throughout the whole extent by the Mississippi, Illinois, Chicago, Michigan, Superior, and Nelson, except only a small space between the last named river and lake: but, if the needful openings and improvements were even an hundred fold more expensive and difficult than they are, the magnitude and fertility of the country—the importance of passing the Asian and European trade through the middle of our continent, bringing on also the fish, copper, and oils of the north, and the beef, iron, and hides of the south, and widely exchanging and diffusing the blessings of plenty through numerous endless shores, in peace and quietude, would more than ensure that this great navigation way will be secured and completely opened, but if it were possible that further and greater security should be desired for the accomplishment of this work, it is had in the American form of government. The representative form forever secures its patronage to the people, the majority of whom either already have, or very soon will have their residence, or interests, on the western waters; and these, their representatives will have improved and connected until their great and happy country surpasses all others in convenience for trade and intercourse as much as it already excels them all in the form of its general government.

Resolved, unanimously, that as one object of this meeting was, to devise some plan of protection, and to procure some munitions of war for the defence of this town, and having understood from the Brigade quarter-master, that our faithful and alert chief magistrate had himself taken the subject into consideration, and maturing a plan for that purpose, our further attention to this object is, at present, unnecessary; and that we hold ourselves in readiness to execute, whatever he may project, to perform whatever he may recommend.

Resolved, unanimously, that having learned that several companies of volunteers belonging to the state of Kentucky, have generously offered their services to the governor, for the protection of this territory, the thanks of this meeting be offered to the said volunteers. The evils of our exposed situation are alleviated by the assurance, that we have, in our neighborhood, hearts to feel for our possible sufferings, and hands to relieve them.

Resolved, unanimously, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Paper of this place, and in one of the gazette of Lexington, (Ky.); and that a copy of them be transmitted by the chairman, to the President of the U. States.

we find the solution of this moral enigma; the analysis of this strange and wayward sensation. From British outrage and wrongs, deep, damning and discrediting, reasons for our acquiescence, we desire motives for our exultation. The proffered cup of reconciliation has been indignantly dashed to the earth. The voice of honest expostulation, nay, that of whining entreaty has been contemptuously spurned. Under circumstances of continued offence and degradation, aggravated by every refinement on cruelty and treachery; beset by artifice, which it was impossible to evade; charged with an ambition, that was never indulged, and with practices that were never countenanced; having our institutions belittled by derision, and menaced by destruction, the gauntlet of warfare has been thrown down, and we rejoice that our government has taken it up. The sacred citadel of our nation's honor has been violated; the unwarrantable breach must be repaired, the foul stain must be wiped away, ere our indignation ceases, or our vengeance slumbers. The *fast* wrongs of England we, from this day, cease to recount—against her *future*, we hurl haughty defiance.

In the spirit of this declaration, we consider that we owe it to our beloved country to meet the danger which menaces its existence; that we owe it to the government of our choice and approbation to furnish our proportion of that support, which may enable it to meet every emergency, and chastise every insult; that we owe it to the shades of our murdered, and to the sufferings of our imprisoned fellow citizens, to avenge their deaths and their wrongs; that we owe it to ourselves and to our children to preserve inviolate the charter of our liberties, and to transmit it, as well unsullied as unimpaired to posterity.

Resolved, unanimously, that we warmly participate in the feeling, and highly approve of the proceeding of our government on this awful and important occasion; that we repose an entire confidence in the executive magistracy of the union; that elevated as he is to the most enviable station of the world; enjoying, and supported by the

jects of good character holding lands from grantees of the crown, or from seigneurs, if approved of by a committee consisting of not less than three members of his majesty's executive council, many remain on taking the general oath of allegiance to his majesty, and consenting to bear arms; but this oath must be taken at Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, before the police magistrates.

FIFTHLY. Any American subjects of good character may, if approved by a committee of the executive council as aforesaid, be allowed to remain on taking the oath of allegiance and consenting to bear arms: the oath to be taken before the police magistrates as aforesaid.

SIXTHLY. That the foregoing regulations shall take effect notwithstanding the proclamation of the thirtieth of June last.

Government House, Montreal, 10th

July 1812.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

By his excellency's command,

E. B. BRENTON, Assistant Secretary.

By Yesterday's Mail.

FORT WAYNE, July 21st. 1812.

On the 14th inst. the celebrated Miami Chief, the LITTLE TURTLE, died at this place, at the age of 65 years. Perhaps there is not left, on this continent, one of his colour so distinguished in council and in war. His disorder was the gout. He died in a camp, because he chose to be in the open air. He met death with great firmness. The Agent for Indian affairs had him buried with the honors of war, and other marks of distinction suited to his character.

A letter from a gentleman at Fort Wayne, to Major Wm. Ruffin, Post Master in this town, dated July 27, contains the following statement of hostile appearances among the Indians:—

"The Prophet held out a party, consisting of 70 Kickapoos, 20 Winebagoes, 12 Shawnees and 2 Piankashawas, arrived here on the 12th inst. on a visit to see their new and good fates, as they called him.

"The Prophet held out a party, consisting of the Prophet, disclaiming every thing like hostilities towards his white brothers; he requested the Agent to pay no attention to news of a contrary import, as it might interrupt his great and good intentions to maintain peace. Yet, while he was lulling the agent into a belief of the rectitude of his heart, two Indians arrived from Tecumseh (who is at Malden, and has espoused the cause of the British) with speeches to be circulated among the Indians, inviting them to be united for the purpose of assisting him in behalf of the British; accordingly, two other young men, of the Kickapoo tribe, were dispatched from this place by the Prophet for his town, to further the plan; in order to facilitate the business, they stole two horses from Capt. Wells, the most valuable in the country. The two Indians that came from Malden, stole a horse in the neighborhood of the river Raisin, which gave out a few miles below this place. Two days after the Prophet dispatched those young men to his village, he and his party left here, which was the 22d."

Philadelphia, July 24.

British Licences.—Two days after the privateer Atlas, capt. Maffet, cleared the Capes of Delaware, she boarded under British colors the brig Tulip, capt. Monk, bound from New-York for Lisbon, having on board 1400 barrels of flour and some salt provisions. Capt. Maffet affected to be sailing under a British commission and threatened immediately to send the Tulip into a British port. He kept the delusion so well, as completely to satisfy the captain of the Tulip that the Atlas was a British and not an American privateer. This conviction being produced, capt. Monk said he would satisfy capt. Maffet that he ought not to molest or detain him. He then informed him that he had *despatches from Mr. Foster*, and produced a British License. "These papers," said capt. Maffet, "are quite satisfactory, and now instead of sending you into a British port I will send you into the port of Philadelphia." He then put 5 men and a prize master on board; and the Tulip is now lying off Walnut street wharf.

We had heard of a contract made at New-York by Mr. Foster, and also one made in Philadelphia, to supply the British armies with flour, &c. under British licences; and we were in hopes that the ingenuity, enterprise and management of our privateersmen, would discover the traitors who were thus *adhering to our enemies, giving them aid and comfort*. Capt. Maffet deserves, and will have, the thanks of his fellow-citizens for the adroitness and judgment with which he captured the Tulip.

Boston, July 22.

We understand that General Dearborn leaves town for Albany this day, and the command of the Eastern District devolves upon Col. Boyd, who has signalized himself so importantly at the head of the 4th regiment.

The following copy of a letter received at the Navy Department will serve to relieve the anxiety which has generally been felt for the fate of the United States' frigate CONSTITUTION, Captain Hull, since the report of her having been chased by a British fleet, on her passage from Lynn Haven Bay to an Eastern Port:

Constitution at Sea, off Nantucket,

July 20, 1812.

SIR,
The Constitution is on her way to

Boston for your orders, having been chased by a British squadron off New-York and very near been taken. The chase continued three days and nights, by a line of battle ship, four frigates a brig and a schooner.

I shall call off Boston and write from there, and continue cruising in the bay until I hear from you

ISAAC HULL.

HON. PAUL HAMILTON.

Secretary of Navy.

CHILICOTHE, AUGUST 8.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

On Tuesday last Capt. Sutton and Lieut. Vanhorn, arrived in this place with despatches from Gen. Hull to governor Meigs, requiring an additional reinforcement of 500 men from this state. These gentlemen left the army on the 29th ult. and by them we have been favoured with the following information:

The head quarters of the army were still at Sandwich. They have possession of the whole country from the river Thames or Trench to within 5 miles of Malden, a distance of about 70 miles. In addition to the flour and blankets, our army has taken 886 Merino Sheep.

On the 16th ult. about 300 men under the command of Cols. Cass and Miller, were detached to reconnoitre the British who were posted, 300 strong, at the bridge about five miles from Malden and 12 from Sandwich.—

After arriving near the bridge Cols. Cass and Miller detached Capt. Robinson's company to amuse the enemy, while they marched up the river about 7 miles and crossed at the ford for the purpose of surprising them and intercepting their retreat to Malden. Hopes were entertained that the whole of the British would have been taken; but Capt. Robinson executed his orders so badly, that Cols. Cass and Miller were unable to gain their meditated position before they were discovered by the British. A slight skirmish, however, took place, but the detachment immediately charged on the enemy, who retreated precipitately to the Fort. In this skirmish the British lost 11 men in killed and wounded. One of the wounded men was scalped by the Indians, and his scalp taken to Malden; after which, an order was issued by the British to prevent the Indians from taking any scalps in future. After taking possession of the ground the enemy left, Cols. Cass and Miller ordered Capt. Robinson to occupy the Bridge and guard it that night—the rest of the detachment occupied the houses contiguous. During the night they were reinforced by the rest of the 4th regiment. The next morning the detachment reconnoitred the country around, but not finding any of the enemy they evacuated the bridge and returned to camp without sustaining any loss.

Immediately after the detachment evacuated the bridge, the British repositioned themselves there with six pieces of artillery. On the 19th Col. M'Arthur was detached with Major Trimble's battalion as a scouting party. They immediately marched for the bridge, and spent most of the day skirmishing, in which the British lost a number in killed and wounded. Col. M'Arthur had only two men slightly wounded. In the evening they were reinforced by Col. Cass with one battalion from his regiment and a field piece. The next morning they drew the whole up in order of battle in front of the bridge, and fired a few rounds, when the enemy commenced a heavy cannonading on them. The detachment then fled off and returned to camp all safe.

On the 24th Major Denny was detached with about 120 men as a scouting party; when arrived near the bridge, they were attacked by a body of Indians and compelled to retreat.

In the skirmish Major Denny lost six men, killed, wounded and missing—among the killed was Avery Powers, of Franklinton, quarter-master sergeant—among the wounded was James Foster, of this place. The Indians had about 16 killed.

We are informed that Capt. Roupe from the mouth of Scioto, has been broke for his unscrupulous conduct, but was re-elected by his company.

Maj. Munson, who was accidentally shot, is fast recovering.

These gentlemen met Capt. Brush's company, who left this place on the 21st ult. to escort the provisions, at Fort Findlay, all well and in good spirits.

It is with regret we have to record the death of David Surry, jun. of Lebanon, son of Capt. Sutton, one of the above mentioned gentlemen who was bearer of despatches for the governor. Mr. David Sutton was on his way to Detroit about 12 miles beyond the river Raisin, when he was attacked by a party of Indians, and murdered in a most shocking manner. Four balls passed through his body, and seven thro' his horse; they then took off his scalp just above his ears all round the head, and gave him several strokes with the tomahawk on the head and in the back. He was then stripped of his clothes and money, of which the inhabitants of the river Raisin supposed him to have had a considerable quantity when he passed through that settlement. In company with Mr. Sutton was a gentleman by the name of Reynolds, who was also shot with five balls, and mangled in the same inhuman manner.

The inhabitants of the river Raisin generously brought them both back to the settlement and buried them with the honors of war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the City of Washington, to his lady in this town, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, July 30th, 1812.

A very serious and melancholy occurrence has taken place in Baltimore, a few days past, owing to an attempt to distribute, in that city, a violent paper, called the "Federal Republican," the office of which was demolished by some citizens of Baltimore, a short time since.

Several federal gentlemen from Montgomery county, general Henry Lee, of Virginia, and some who lived at the scene of action, armed themselves in the house they intended to defend, as it is said, and in this situation, two or three of the citizens of the place, were killed. Enraged by this conduct, those out of doors were about to attack the house in which the armed men were, and for that purpose brought up a field piece, but before they could make it play, those in the house agreed to surrender to the civil authority.

They were escorted to jail, as a place of the greatest security. The night before last, it is reported, that the mob, as they are called, booted with indignation at the conduct of those in prison, who had been the means of the death of two or three of their comrades, broke into the jail and dreadful to relate, killed a number (12 the account states) of those in confinement.

Chillicothe Reporter.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 11.

We are highly gratified at the result of the election in this county, and anticipate an equally honorable triumph throughout the state. But few counties have been heard from—there is no doubt of the election of Col. Shelby, and in all probability by a majority of 15,000; the 10 counties below give him a majority of 6545.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GOVERNOR. LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

St ^{ate}	Slaughter	Hickman	Bradford	Ewing	Cracker
Fayette	1564	518	1292	600	53
Bourbon	1395	101	1287	87	53
Madison	991	276	901	104	41
Woodford	482	274	559	87	59
Garrard	426	484	765	88	48
Mason	1201	66	709	219	33
Harrison	890	137	616	297	27
Green	566	133	530	6	37
Lincoln	630	302	665	120	120
Bath	718	24	not	89	17

REPRESENTATIVES.

J. H. Hawkins, D. Todd, J. Bledsoe, J. Nelson, Chas. A. Wickliffe, Thos. Hubbard, John Huston.

Lincoln—George Murrell, John Withers.

Garrard—John Faulkner (Senate) John Yantis, —— Johnson.

Bath—Thos. Dye Owings.

Montgomery—Henry Daniel, John Crawford.

Franklin—I. Talbott, (Senate) M. D. Hardin.

Woodford—W. B. Blackburn, W. S. Hunter.

Madison—Sam'l. South, Wm. Kerley, Thomas C. Howard.

Shelby—John Allen (Senate) Thos. Johnson.

James Young, Peter Tinsley.

Jefferson—Richard C. Anderson, Jr. Henry Churchill.

Harrison—Jos. Boyd, Geo. Picket.

Bourbon—Aquilla Parker, Henry J. Thornton, Thompson Ware.

Fleming—Jos. C. Bell, Ben Mosby.

* New members.

THE WAR.

The military movements in this section of the country have become interesting, and begin to wear an important appearance.

We have late intelligence from Gen. Hull—and we are informed of the surrender to the British, of the most important post of Michilimackinac; it was taken by stratagem, before the commander had been advised of the declaration of war—there were no lives lost.

Gen. H. thinking it probable an extensive combination of British and Indians might be formed above him, has determined to act on the defensive till a reinforcement from this state reaches his encampment. It will be observed from Gov. Scott's orders below, that three Regiments Kentucky Volunteers (about 1800 men) will assemble at New-Port on the 20th inst.; in addition to this force, 300 regulars will move at the same time from this state; the whole to be joined in Ohio, by one hundred regulars, recruited in that state, and 500 militia, making a force of 2700, which will reach Detroit between the 10th and 15th of September.

An attack will not be made on Malden before the arrival of this re-enforcement—so that the Kentuckians, though not allowed to participate in the honor of first invading "His Majesty's" dominions, will at least share in the glory of conquering them.

Governor Harrison arrived in this place on Sunday evening. It is expected that the remainder of the Kentucky Volunteers will be ordered to the Indiana territory, and under the command of Gov. H. commence a campaign against the Indians on Lakes Michigan and Huron, and ultimately to co-operate with Gen. Hull in reducing Michilimackinac, which fort is remarkably strong and well supplied with ammunition. A strong force in that quarter would seem indispensably necessary to guard the frontier against destructive predatory incursions from the Indians. Governor Edwards too, in Illinois, wants a guard, and must be protected.

We are convinced that nothing would so well please the volunteers of this state as to be placed under the command of Harrison—their unbounded confidence in his talents and skill will stimulate them under the severest hardships, and would undoubtedly lead them to perform feats of valor, that would do honor to our fathers.

MARCHING ORDERS.

FRANKFORT, August 6, 1812.

SIR—Yourselves, with the rifle regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Commandant John Allen—The 1st regiment of Infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Commandant John M. Scott, and the 5th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Commandant William Lewis—all of the detachment from the militia of Kentucky, under the act of Congress of the 10th of April last, will march to join Gen. Hull in Canada—for which purpose, you, with the said regiments will rendezvous at Georgetown, in Kentucky, on the 15th inst. when and where you will receive further orders.

The men will furnish themselves with provisions and the necessary conveyance to the rendezvous at Georgetown. You will thence be furnished with provisions and the necessary means of conveyance for the residue of the march. Arrangements will be made for the arms, ammunition and camp equipage to be furnished at New-Port, if not sooner.

Should any of the companies reside contiguous to New-Port, so that it would be more convenient for them to make their first rendezvous there, you may at your discretion so order it: but not to be later than the 18th inst. so that they may be ready to join the detachment on their arrival at that place.

I have the honor to be
your obt. servt.

CHS : SCOTT.

By the Governor,

FIELDING WINLOCK, Sec.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PAYNE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, from his friend in Baltimore, dated July 27.

Another mob has arisen in Baltimore, HANSON went down to Baltimore to issue the Federal Republican published in Geo. Town—the mob collected to prevent it. They were ordered to disperse by Hanson, and would not—they then fired and killed six, and wounded many others. They now dispersed, and Hanson and his party, many of whom went from Frederick and Montgomery to enforce its circulation; delivered themselves up to the civil authority, and at 2 o'clock at night, the mob broke open the jail and killed the following persons: Alex. C. Hanson, Wm. Shroeder, Jno. Thompson, Gen. H. Lee, Otho Spragg, Henry Kennedy, Charles Kigrave, Henry Nelson J. E. Hall, Geo: Winchester, Mark Pringle, Dan. Murray, Rich. C. Crabb, Gen. James Lingan, Dr. Parry Warfield, G. Richards, Ed: Gwynn, David Hoffman, H. Bigelow, E. Gaither, Wm. Gaither and Jacob Soley."

Information Wanted.

Of the heirs of Henry Fulwider, who are supposed to reside in the western country. JACOB FULWIDER, of Maryland, deceased, devised an estate to the said heirs—participants will be made known to them on application by letter or otherwise, to Jacob Kogut, living twelve miles from Fredericktown, and about four miles from Middletown, in Frederick county. It is desired that the said heirs make themselves known as speedily as possible.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY

Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

11-12

March 9, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

The Subscriber



HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather,

and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

26th January, 1812.

5-12

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-12

Lexington, April 17, 1812

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Blacksmiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWING'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

December 21, 1811.

2-12

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres,

with a handsome, new and convenient one story BRICK HOUSE, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable.

To which will be added, if desired by the purchaser, Twenty-five Acres of prime wood land, adjoining the above, a handsome, level and remarkably rich spot, bounded on one side by the North fork of Elkhorn.—For further particulars enquire of

EDWD : CHURCH, Jun.

Living on the premises, near Mr. Andrew Price's brick house.

March 7, 1812.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812.

12-12

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee :

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of

FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville, on the Cumberland River,

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K.

Or ANTHONY FOSTER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

HOUS & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilroy, of said town.

March, 1812.

Clarke County.

TAKEN UP by John Cowper living on the waters of Howards upper creek one bay mare 5 years old, 14 hands one inch high with a star in her forehead—and her near hind and fore feet white: appraised to \$20.

M. VIVION.

May 18th 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

4-1y January 17th, 1812.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbar, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication; or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Wadsworth Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

COMMISSION STORE.

D. BRADFORD

HAS FOR SALE VALUABLE

Law & Miscellaneous Books,

Writing Paper,

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

Which will be sold very low. Cash will be given for CLEAN WOOL.

Lexington, June 2d, 1812.

23-12

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

&c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms r Cash.

—31-12 Lexington, July 21, 1812.

State of Kentucky.

Jessamine Circuit and County.

JOEL AILES, Complainant, against

The Trustees of Nicholasville, &c. Defendants.

In Chancery.

THIS day came the defendants aforesaid by their attorney, and the complainant not having filed his answer to an answer in chancery in the nature of a cross bill agreeable to law; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Ailes is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On motion of the defendants it is ordered that unless he doth appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file his answer or demur to the defendants' said cross bill, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this Commonwealth, according to law.

By order of the M. W. D. G. M.

Daniel Bradford, G. Sec'y.

Lexington, May 27, 1812.

23-12

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

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&c.

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